

說帖

卷二十四

廣西司 道光十八年

查律內有計擬定罪者少一分則生多一分則死如
竊盜贓一百二十兩罪止擬流一百二十兩以上即
應擬絞是也有計年久罪者少一歲則死多一歲則
生如姦十二歲幼女罪應擬絞姦十二歲以上幼女
罪止枷杖是也姦十三歲以上幼女不能與姦十二
歲幼女逆倫猶之竊一百二十兩不能與竊一百二
十兩以上同科定律罪限綦嚴司獄者自應恪遵解
理置若罔聞出入該等上年曾有斬如姦輩民敢令

內漬身死一案被裁之單氏年甫十二專論姦罪已
應然雖相同法律擬說既因姦贗命身雖寬其強暴
之罪是以前將該犯擬斬入於秋審情實正法至現
在孫是魯一案被裁之楊邱英年已十三該犯孫是
魯嘉以和成並無行強情事後使楊邱英不元孫是
魯止恩依單氏相姦例同擬斬杖今楊邱英因傷內
漬身死係屬和姦雖命重和姦雖命律不應該例內
又無作何治罪明文是以本部前經酌令比照和姦
之案姦婦因姦情殺露羞從自盡例擬斬至例內姦

婦二字係對姦夫言之非必年長者始謂為姦婦年
幼者即不為謂姦婦也乃按縣並不遵照本縣原咨
辦理復據李有新一案咨請部示並稱人之氣血不
同有十二歲而形狀長大已知十三四者亦有十三
四歲身體孱弱僅如十一二者況幼女既以長一歲
為不可易之限制姦夫年歲似未便置之不論容請
議從專條等語不知定律遵行已入犯姦律內姦人
之罪名輕重只論被姦者之年歲若干不論行姦者
之年歲若干亦不論被姦者之氣體強弱若何今欲

於定律之外另生枝節不特與律意不符且恐永審
各員過意所欲教督則指為身體孱弱意所欲生者
則指為形狀長大而本郡核議時並未申聲請形勢
不能不擇容照覆其流笑何可勝言該撫所請議定
奉條之處應毋庸議相應咨覆該撫即將詳老翁一
案依違按例妥擬咨部到日再議可也

直隸司道元十八年

臣卽查輪姦殺死本婦分別首從問擬之例應指本婦被殺死者而言故同姦從犯之罪名以曾番下手為斬絞立決之別若因姦致婦女被姦或因姦揪按身死雖例無作何治罪明文究非殺死可比倘竟將首從各犯概照殺死本婦之例問擬不將首犯罪名稍重而為從之犯既經同姦自無不將本婦揪按核之例內分別下手不下手科罪之意凡為姦誘令王玉拴等將婢位姐揪按輪姦致令斃命並非被殺身

元核與輪表致本婦自畫均非意料所及自可比照
定似該署督遵將王玉拴等依輪姦已成殺死本婦
例分別首從擬以斬梟斬決殊未允協且部未便率
覆應令該署督另行詳核例案妥擬具題到日再議

直隸司道是十九年

刑部為片覆事准軍機處交片內稱直隸王士珍等
輪審致覽知女一案經貴部以擬罪未協題駁向來
辦理輪審重情實蹟不少務即將歷辦輪審致覽本
詳各成案並例意應作何比照之處詳細查明片覆
國明國漢軍機處等因前來 查例載輪審良人婦女
已成因而殺死本婦者首犯擬斬立決餘示為從同
姦又幫同下手者擬斬立決同姦而未下手及下手
而未同姦者均擬絞立決如該本婦自盡者首犯擬

新立決為從同姦之犯擬絞立決等語詳釋輪姦已
成殺死本婦之例係指因輪姦而復將本婦謀殺門
姦者而言故為從同姦之犯以曾否幫同下手分別
問擬斬絞立決至輪姦致婦女被姦或因姦擬按身
死在姦犯並無謀殺門姦之心雖例內並無作何治
罪明文核與輪姦致婦女自盡同一死非意料若竟
照殺死本婦例科罪不特首犯罪名失之稍重而為
從之犯既認同姦無不將本婦撒按按之例內分別
下手不下手科罪之意亦多窒碍今王王捨輪姦輯

位姐揪按致斃事出意料之外並非謀故門殺該省
將王玉拴等依輪姦已成殺死本婦例分別首從擬
以斬梟新決本部查核情罪殊未允協檢查嘉慶二
十年四川省具題文悖學等輪姦無名女子身死一
案據督疏稱被姦斃命究非殺死可比將文悖學等
比照輪姦婦女已成殺本婦自盡之例分別首從擬
以斬決駁決等因經本部照擬題結在案又道光十
七年奉部審辦王十等輪姦幼女順兒致斃一案因
王十商允聞大等欲將順兒罪姦令聞大堵住順兒

之口與張二等一同揪按王十當將順兒難弄毒事
欲替開大下坑恐開大替換時順兒喊嚷堵住咽喉
開大等下坑先後輪毒致死令氣閉身死經本部審將
王十依輪毒婦女已成因而殺死本婦為首例擬斬
立決量示張二開大係為從同毒而未下手例擬絞
立決等因奉結亦在案本部查文棕學王十等二案
均因輪毒致死本婦被毒及據按致冤同一死非疊科
與輪毒而謀殺門毆致死本婦者不同文棕學一案
比照本婦自盡例開顯情罪似為尤臨王十等一案

首犯照殺死本婦例開擬斬處已覺稍重且首犯既
科殺死本婦之罪則為從同姦等語之間次等即屬
下手又援引並未下手之例開擬斬決雖罪名並無
出入核與例意不甚符合未便援以為違是以王王
檢一案奉部查照文牒學等舊案議駁茲准前因相
應片覆可也

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990-1999) (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the actions that will be taken to improve their lives.

The strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to participate in the life of their communities.
- Older people should be able to enjoy a good quality of life.

The strategy also sets out the following objectives:

- To improve the health and well-being of older people.
- To improve the social and economic conditions of older people.
- To improve the services available to older people.

The strategy is a key document in the development of policy for older people in the UK.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions:

- Older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests.
- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
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直隸司道光二十年

本部查向來辦理本夫本婦有服親屬殺傷姦匪之
案如訊係另因別故並非就姦起衅者概不按殺姦
之例科斷則姦匪因別故致傷應捕之人非因被補
之人非因被捕拒毆者自不得按姦匪拒捕例治罪
即可隅反今李登窺因調姦兄妻小季王氏未成將
小季王氏拒傷雖小功伯母老季王氏開關起勸向
亦其非該犯疑護向毆致傷老季王氏左眼成廢如
果老季王氏寔因事在倉猝未及查問並不知該犯

係屬姦匪自未便將該犯照因姦拒傷本婦親屬或廢之例擬以絞候查該犯毆傷本宗小功尊屬成廢照凡聞知等罪止擬流其調姦兄妻未成拒傷本婦按親屬和姦律應死罪調姦未成滿流例上加拒捕罪二等應發近邊充軍自應從重擬軍完結惟詳核案情李登竄向小李王氏調姦拒毆老李王氏一經聞聞即行起勸其相距本不甚遠時亦不久當李登竄與小李王氏互相詈罵之時豈彼此均無一語牽涉調姦情由老李王氏既經聞聞即難謂為不知且

趙勸必係因言排解老李王氏概有勸解之言即使
李登窺不肯吐露實情未有小李王氏不忿激向訴
之理原咨謂老李王氏不及查問因不知李登窺係
屬姦匪之處恐非此案確情罪閔生死出入應令該
督遴委賢員嚴切審訊分別妥擬具報到日再議

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) (1999a).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of public services, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public services, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required in a cost-effective manner.

The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of these initiatives on the public sector, and to identify the factors that are likely to influence the success of these initiatives. The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the background to the initiatives, and Section 3 discusses the impact of the initiatives on the public sector. Section 4 discusses the factors that are likely to influence the success of the initiatives, and Section 5 discusses the conclusions of the paper.

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山西同治二十九年

此案王二連同明柱二皂輪姦劉氏已成劉氏先經
跟隨義母在外唱曲逆緣與唱曲度日之手承學傳
時常學唱詠無犯姦情事檢査定例輪姦良人婦女
已成為首擬斬立決為從同姦者擬絞監候又輪姦
已經犯姦婦女已成為首發賣兩廣烟瘴地方充
軍為從同姦杖一百流三千里詳解例意必被姦之
人寔係良人婦女方可擬以斬絞人必被姦之人實
係已經犯方可擬以軍流例意各有指歸引斷未容

說就令被姦之列民演唱歌曲等於邊俗難以良人
婦女論唯在本身犯邪淫又未便是照輪姦犯姦婦
女奸斷例然姦姦條亦無辨過似此成案臣等公同商
酌至三犯合

案

報之下外均多人實夜情強姦姦婦女奸姦縱淫自

難齊其一死若竟立置重刑而縱姦之婦究其良人

人無以示等差而昭平允衡情擬斷王三即格三犯

人名王三應請酌然姦姦者縱姦候律擬絞監候

執後處決明輕二犯從同姦若然姦姦已成一律

問使核與給義良婦為從同姦之罪無別若於王二
故罪上減一等杖一百流三十里又與給義紀齊婦
姦為從之罪無所區別王等公同商酌明柱二聖婦
猶除強盜應請發往新羅給官兵為奴照例判字容
緩兵部解文成甘肅督定地發配以示懲懲王二等
所待姦賊訊已花用無力完贖應免著追張五與妻
王氏聽聞王二等將同沈居住劉氏強姦並不殺阻
應照不應重律杖八十張五係雙替王氏係婦女均
照律收贖劉氏嫁與伊夫李沐學贖回餘屬無干概

指省釋在迴之振二指文少筆統領衙門餘殊獲日
居結再此累係因奇察限情罪酌量久擬誤聲明春
領

欽定 所有 臣等當就緣由理合恭摺具

奏 請

旨

直隸司成堂九年

查審理圖姦已成之案必嚴究是否強合和成按例
送辦不得任聽趨避之詞遽行定讞致滋輕縱此案
卜受濤與隣人姜雙姐習見不避嗣卜受濤輕應在
街走更令妻卜郭氏往邀姜雙姐至伊家伴宿五更
時卜受濤憶及姜雙姐在家睡宿起意圖姦即回家
撥門進屋見姜雙姐與伊妻同炕睡歇即揭被接往
姜雙姐求姦姜雙姐聲喊卜郭氏聽聞亦即喊嚷卜
受濤拾磚嚇禁卜郭氏與姜雙姐不敢噴聲卜受濤

隨與姜雙姐成姦一次次早姜雙姐回家向母賈氏
訴述賈氏因係醜事囑勿聲張嗣姜雙姐與卜郭氏
同往村內有戲姜雙姐獨自先回與卜受澤逢遇卜
受澤意欲續姦即將姜雙姐拉至閭院草堆上按住
強欲行姦姜雙姐不作掙扎致被撕破布衫拉斷腰
帶卜受澤姦畢逃回被控告該前督以該犯圖姦
姜雙姐已成初次係屬強姦和成尚非強逼成姦其
二次逢遇復逞意姦淫雖有折帶裂衣充暴情形惟
和成於先難以強姦論核其屢次圖姦與棍徒擾害

無異將卜受澤此照提後擾害例符極邊足四十里
克軍等因咨部本部查卜受澤將年甫十五之室女
姜雙姐邀至伊家與伊妻伴宿始則按位圖姦繼因
姜雙姐不克聲喊拾磚嚇某隨與成姦是姜雙姐係
迫於克暴與和成之案迥殊迨後該犯欲與姜雙姐
續姦姜雙姐不作掙扎可見初次成姦姜雙姐並非
甘受汚辱該犯復將其衣衫撕破腰帶拉斷強行姦
污如果和成於先于二次迭遇續姦時何必用強詳
核案情殊難憑信姜雙姐以爲弱室女疊被該犯逼

強姦污自應照強姦本律科以罪名豈得任聽該犯捏
供以爲狡卸地步且犯妻卜郭氏聽從伊夫將姜雙
姐邀至室內致被姦污更延有事前夥同商謀臨時
幫同強捉情事承審官於此等實案並不嚴究確情
遽行比例定數外覺難成信擬罪名攸關出入本部
碍難率覆應令該督再行提犯研鞫務得確情接律
妥擬具報到日再議

奉天司 光緒九年

查例載強姦婦女執持金刃戳傷未婦有服親屬未
成姦者擬絞監候等語此案王椿園向韓氏圖姦未
成起意用強用手將其左腮臉等處揪傷並將其衣
褲撕破尚未成姦經氏姑陳氏聞喊趕救該犯脫逃
迨被陳氏持刀追捕並不俯首就擒祇敢用拳攔夾
把刀將陳氏左傷越十六日因傷身死原驗左臂刀
傷業已平復死雖在事限之內與傷無涉仍從本拒
捕乃傷法該犯係陳氏家雇工平日爾我相稱並無

王僕若亦應同元諭陳氏係韓氏之姑為本婦有服
親屬該犯用刃將其扎傷自應按例問擬應如該將
軍所咨王福金依強姦婦女執持金刃戮傷本婦有
服親屬未成姦者擬例擬絞監候該犯事犯到官在
同治十一年正月初四十三年十一月十五等日

愚旨是

光緒元年正月二十日

愚語

以前係姦姦未成刃傷本婦有服親屬擬絞不准減
免應酌入秋審議決辦理所供母老丁年情節較重
應不准查辦留養該將軍咨稱王陳氏云等語均

應如所咨辦理再查此案於同治八年十一月紀事
到官據地方官自應依限進行審結乃該廳遲至十
餘年之久始行擬結雖據聲稱因查傳要証未到惟
並未咨部展限任意延宕顯與定例不符本應照例
將承審遲延各員予以處分第事隔數年官非一任
曠時行查徒滋膠牒應從寬免其置議仍令該將軍
嗣後辦理案件嚴防所屬違照例定審限及咨部奏
定稽核章程依限審結倘有違違即行從嚴懲辦以
清案牘而慎刑章

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out the government's commitment to older people and the need to ensure that the health care system is able to meet the needs of older people. The strategy also sets out the need to ensure that older people are able to live independently and to participate in the community.

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陝西司 光緒十六年

查律載姦幼女十二歲以下者雖和同強論又例載
強姦十二歲以下幼女未成者發黑龍江給披甲人
為奴又名例載強姦十二歲以下幼女未成者改為
實發雲貴兩廣極邊烟瘴充軍無庸以足四千里為
限各等語此案已革劉拊銜補用遊擊秦玉貴即秦
上標誘姦十歲幼女李臘梅未成應照雖和同強論
自應按名例寔發四省烟瘴充軍該護撫將該革員
仍照原擬發遣黑龍江給披甲人為奴引斷殊未允

偽應即更正恭玉貴即恭上標應依強姦十二歲以下幼女未成例改為實發雲貴兩廣極邊烟瘴充軍撫庸以足四千里為限係職官在新疆地方犯事應從重發往黑龍江充當苦差事犯在光緒十五年三月十六日

恩旨 以前係誘姦幼女雖和同強論照強姦未成改軍從重發往黑龍江應不准援免係官犯仍恭候

欽定 該護撫奏稱李奉友云

云

光緒十六年二月二十一日奏奉

旨依議欽此

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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奉天司 道光十八年

本部查馬奔太既與白氏通姦被本大閱德明撞見
復敢與之爭吵並向白氏面光用計誣竊通物閱德
明休番違閱德明訪知呈控後復用財自行保出並
稱係在官人後閱詳等令與閱德明說合是該犯既
周計通物於前後行賄串通於後寔屬情類棍徒該
將軍僅將該犯依通物買休律擬杖俸旗人折枷發
落已屬輕縱至閱詳以在官人後明知為奔太輕竊
通休棍徒同謀合並於涉訟後為之賄誘取保聞說

從中誤用應計其所受之時照枉法問擬乃該將軍
不詳核律意輒以不枉法計莊羅輕將開詳從重無
嫌合人獄等律僅得滿杖亦未允協惟查原告既稱
開詳明知馬奔之等羅竊盜休而檢閱開詳原告人
與白認頭先知情之語供為並不相符復查核案情
則德明在臨領衙門主控時既經該巡領將馬奔本
與開德明一併看管何以為奔本准其係出而原告
無辜之則德明反始終不放致令在押而該其中亦
難保無另有刑情該將軍於此案情節既未研訊明

確引銜履多錯悞本部未便率覆應令該將軍另委
賢員從事人訛研訊確情按例奏擬到日再議

陝西司 凡續四年

等語查為功趙將妻袁氏賣休張白安知情買娶素氏律應離異歸宗詳釋律意復夫知情買休情殊可惡故斷令離異本婦無所依歸情殊可憫故斷令歸宗若本婦無宗歸仍令離異勢必至輾轉失節不如何歸後夫較為得所溯查日部向辦成案凡賣休買休無宗可歸之婦俱斷歸後夫完聚一以順情之所安一以補律所不及者酌量辦理之一道今該撫並未將素氏母家有無親屬詳細聲明遽稱該氏輾

轉失節將其斷歸後夫張白安完聚核與律意不符
應令該撫飭屬查明袁氏如果無家可歸歸雖終身
或毋寧知情賣休方可從權斷歸後夫完聚以免輾
轉失節餘如所題完結

奉天司元緒九年

查律載姦兄弟妻者姦夫姦婦各決絞又聞毆殺人者不問手足他物金刀並絞監候又二罪俱發以重者論軍各等語此案杜趙氏因夫杜惺成病故帶領子女即與夫胞弟杜惺發同居過度嗣杜惺發與杜趙氏通姦懷孕產死恐敗露去醜與杜趙氏之父趙富商議令杜趙氏改嫁適人希圖掩口杜惺發與同鄉居民張仁商妥講明身價束錢三百五十吊張仁當至杜趙氏家相看杜趙氏願意姪趙富將杜趙氏拉

至張仁家內張仁始將因其胞弟張義無妻擇配來
成婚尋頂替過日實情露出硬逼杜趙氏與張義拜
堂成親杜趙氏因見張義醜陋不允下晚令杜趙氏
與張義同宿杜趙氏未允迨後張義進屋要與杜趙
氏同房杜趙氏不依張義變怒用拳毆打杜趙氏被
毆情急持用木櫃桿照張義額顙毆打致將張義左
右額角左眉梢左太陽毆傷張義倒地喊叫杜趙氏
復毆傷其左腦顙顙門趙氏殞命該督等以杜趙氏
被張義之兄頂替過日說娶為妻該氏因見張義醜

恩旨

醮始終並未拜堂或親已無夫婦名分是杜趙氏既
非張義之妻不得以服制論其將張義毆斃應以凡
論將杜趙氏依間殺律擬絞聲明該犯婦於夫故後
與夫胞弟杜惻發通姦例應絞決事犯到官羈禁奉
逢同治十一年正月初四並九月十五及十三年十
一月十五光緒元年正月二十等日

恩詔

所得絞罪應否減免聽候部議等因具題臣等查杜
趙氏因張仁為其弟張義頂替過日將伊說娶為妻

過門後查知妄冒情由與張義不依分爭將其毆傷
身死卽屬姦姙不得其正並無夫婦名分應以凡論
惟杜趙氏於夫故後與夫胞弟杜帽發通姦罪干般
決自應從其重者論該督等遽照開殺擬以絞候置
重罪於不論而於姦罪僅歸於

恩詔內聲敘前後已屬互異且查光緒元年正月二十日

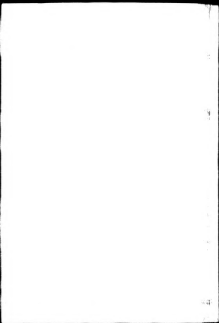
並二年七月初四日

恩詔有關十惡亦不在查辦之列顯係錯誤援引既未允
協罪名出入攸關臣部礙難率應應令該督等再行

詳核律意妥擬具題到日再議

刑部記

親屬相



安嚴司 光緒十三年

查律載姦弟妻者姦夫姦婦各決絞等語至親屬相
姦姦夫殺死本夫擬斬立決之例係專指姦罪止於
杖徒及律應監候者而言若姦罪已應立決其姦夫
殺死本夫並無亦照此例斬決明文此案何家田與
期親胞弟何玉周之妻何王氏通姦係兄姦弟妻律
應絞決與姦罪止於杖徒及律應監候者不同其起
意謀殺何玉周身死按謀殺期親卑幼罪止絞候自
應從重仍照兄姦弟妻本律問擬該護撫卽刑例文

將何家田依親屬相姦姦夫將本夫殺死例擬斬立決引斷殊未允協應即更正何家田除謀殺胞弟罪止絞候輕罪不議外應改依姦弟妻者姦夫決絞律擬絞立決何王氏雖訊無知情同謀情事惟與夫兄何家田通姦亦應按律問擬應如該護撫所題何王氏合依姦弟妻者姦婦絞立法例擬絞立法該護撫

疏稱英志決云

云

奉天司光緒十五年

查律載因姦威逼人致死者斬監候又弟婦誣執大兄欺姦者斬監候又斷罪無正條援引他律比附定擬各等語此案張均因與李衣氏姦好輒因戀姦情熱串唆姦婦誣賴夫大功堂兄李德並牽及夫期親胞伯李顯儒父子強姦意圖休回長聚嗣因設計不遂復唆使姦婦並其弟衣永平向李顯儒等屢次詆詐挾制恐嚇逼休以致李顯儒被逼愁急愈恨自縊身死實屬威逼致死自應按律問擬應如該督等所

題張均合依因姦威逼人致死者新律擬斬監候秋
後處決事記在光緒十五年三月十六日

是詔以前係因姦威逼人致死擬斬應不准其援免李衣

氏因姦聽從姦夫張均率唆始而誣賴夫大功堂兄
李德並牽及夫期親胞伯李顯儒強姦攔復聽從姦
夫高謀威制恐嚇威逼逼休致令夫胞伯李顯儒抱
忿輕生查該氏誣賴夫大功堂兄及夫期親胞伯強
姦即與弟婦誣執夫兄欺姦無異自應將該氏比律
問擬未便與姦夫同科以威逼致死之條該督等將

該氏與張均均照因姦威逼人致死律擬以新候引
斷殊未允協應即更正李衣氏合改照誣執夫兄欺
姦者新監候律擬新監候秋後處決事犯在光緒十
五年二月初四十七暨三月十六等日

恩詔 以前係比照誣執夫兄欺姦擬新應不准其獲免該
督等疏稱衣永平知情縱姦已屬無恥迨後聽從姦
夫張均教唆致被逼之李顯儒忿迫自盡該犯初擬
嚇逼之意係由姦夫主使教唆即屬為從衣永平應
於張均因姦威逼人致死新監候律上減一等擬杖

一百流三千里鄉約楊春芳云云等語查衣承平軍
犯亦在

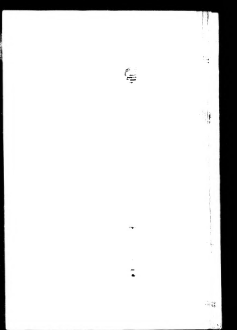
恩詔以前係聽從姦夫主唆威逼人致死減等擬流應准

援免後再有犯加一等治罪餘如所題辦理至該督
等所引律註按犯姦律和姦者姦夫姦婦同罪若婦
女與人和姦姦夫威逼夫同居親屬自盡姦夫坐斬
婦女豈得輕減等語檢查現行律內並無此等註語
豈得妄為引用應令該督等嗣後援引律註總須遵
照官頒律例辦理至一切坊間私刻概不准率行援

引以免紛歧而杜流弊

劉仲良

趙觀省



江蘇司 光緒二年

查嘉慶四年本部於秋審章程案內奏定官犯一項
必須身列仕版現食俸祿如僅係頂帶繫身既無俸
祿又無職守若一例入於官犯轉非所以重名器而
將體制請嗣後有職攝任並未食俸之員俱入於常
犯等因在案此案張洪平素跟官方左氏幼許方遠
獻為妻方遠獻曾在冬賑局報捐雙月從九因未生
子納妻王氏即與方左氏不時反目方遠獻胞兄方
遠謨充當國陳局董事張洪投入局內伺候與方遠

謾平素主僕稱呼嗣因練局數擢方遠模接充弼殿
董事又將張洪指往隄差迨方遠模回家將張洪帶
至家內接帖張洪旋與方左氏通姦方遠模等均不
知情嗣方左氏懷孕恐方遠模知悉商同張洪逃走
被獲該府因方遠模尚未身列仕版將該犯張洪照
雇工姦家長期親之妻律擬絞監候方左氏減等擬
流解勸該撫以定例軍民姦職官妻者姦夫姦婦並
絞監候等語是例內職官雖並未指明已仕未仕惟
查乾隆十一年浙省胥官譚興貝李氏通姦一案部

議職官並不論已仕未仕以閉門為風化之首紳矜
為閨閭之望不得同凡論今貝李氏係候選員外郎
之妻俱應擬敘將姦夫姦婦依職官及軍民姦職
官妻例並殿又嘉慶二十四年晉省已革未入丁禁
將內姪女張女子捏作使女賈興徐溝縣門丁陳升
為姦部議以丁禁身係職官將內姪女捏稱使女價
賈興長隨為姦姦殊屬卑鄙發往新疆充當苦差是歷
辦成案職官不論已仕未仕今此案該府謂方遠擬
並未身列仕版將張洪按照姦家長期親之妻問擬

雖該犯罪名與姦職官妻同一擬絞尚無出入而方
左氏一犯應否作職官之妻論情罪尚有生死之別
究竟此例姦職官之妻其職官是否分別已任未任
應容部示遵等因 本部查職官犯罪應否以官犯
論應以身列仕版現食俸祿為斷奏定章程已極詳
明引斷確可遵循今張洪與方左氏通姦方左氏之
夫方遠懃雖係報捐雙月從九惟有職銜任並未食
俸未便以職官之妻論張洪係方左氏夫兄方遠懃
雇工家人自應照雇工姦家長期親之妻律擬絞監

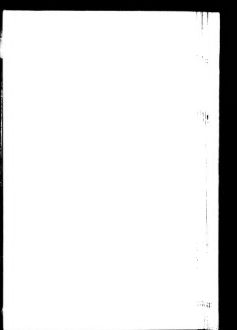
候方左氏照律減一等科斷該撫所引乾隆十一年
浙省香宮譚之案係在本部奏定章程以前丁祭之
案與此案情節不符且均係遠年成案並非通行未
便援以為據所有張洪興方左氏通姦一案應令該
撫速飭審擬具題到日再行核覆可也

山東司 光緒十一年

為片覆事准兵部片稱所有官員抗枝飲酒律內應
得何項處分希將辦理成案查明片覆等因前來查
律載凡文武官吏宿娼者杖六十抗枝飲酒亦作此
律等語檢查輯註云官吏宿娼條行止有新罪雖輕
應革又道光八年十二月初七日奉

旨責望
以候選通員不如檢束抑比優份寔屬有玷官箴著
即革職以示懲儆等因欽此相應片覆

貴部查核辦理可也



本部查押解人役擅加枷鎖遙致死傷之例係指官
役押解罪囚非法凌虐嚇逼以致死傷者而言若應
捕人追捕罪人致有殺傷自有擅殺罪人之律可援
豈得牽引此所以致軍出入令地保金廷桂挈獲在
廟暗傳之梁大觀劉阿六兩鉄鍊接繫鎖住因其逃
走追趕以致梁大觀等被遠危水溺斃罪坐所由自
應以金廷桂擬抵即謂金廷桂身充地保有指查暗
傳之青梁大觀均爲暗傳罪人於法應捕亦應照擅

該律定擬該撫僅將金廷桂比照押解人役擅加扭
豫逼致死傷枷鎖擬軍例加等科罪殊屬輕縱至金
尚有於金廷桂追趕某人觀溺斃之際並未在場其
帶同鎖軍陳命照不應重律擬杖已足故奉旨該撫
率依為擬律於所擬金廷桂軍罪上減等滿徒亦未
允協罪名出入候問本部未便據咨奉覆應令該撫
另行詳核量情悉心妥擬具題到日再議可也

四川司道光十九年

奉

祁大人交核四川司曉審王大等聚賭三案職等查例
數拿獲賭博人犯到案嚴追賭具求應如不將造賣
之人據實供出即將出有賭具之人照販賣為從例
杖一百徒三年等語詳詳例意原因賭具為賭博之
源欲嚴賭博必先嚴賭具故賭博案內出有賭具之
犯如不能供出造賣之人即應治以賊匪之罪不得
率議寬縱今王大等三案均係賭博案內出有賭具

之犯該犯等或將經人送給或緝在街檢拾獲係無
據之詞既不能將販賣之人獲案治罪自應將該犯
等照例擬徒該司僅將該二犯依賭博本例擬以枷
杖該與例意不符應請文司照例更正並請傳知各
司嗣後賭博出有賭具之犯無論係經人送給或
係檢拾凡不能將販賣之人獲案治罪者均應畫一
照例問擬滿杖以昭核實而杜流弊是否仍候

四川司奉

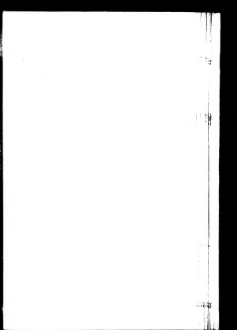
道光二十五年

李大人交核四川司承審提督咨送僧人明然等具賭一案該司說明明然偶然聚賭骰子僅止三顆係屬賭具不全不以出有賭具科罪將明然依賭博不分兵民例枷號兩個月杖一百又江西司承審提督咨送王有幅等聚賭一案該司以王有幅用骰子三顆邀人擲賭係屬出有賭具不能將違賣之人供出按例作販賣為從擬杖一百徒三年各等因 職等查骨骰三顆尚不成副例無出有不全賭具作何治罪明

文是以向來各司辦理未能盡一細輝賭博定例原
恐人一經習此必致廢時失業蕩產破家而貽害寔
始于賭具故例於出有賭具者治罪獨嚴如謂賭具
內之骨骸必以六顆為全以三顆為不全是必三顆
不能持以賭博則可若三顆既可賭博是不全者立
廢時失業蕩產破家寔與全者無異故賭具不必論
其有全有不全止應視其可賭不可賭雖檢查歷年
成案多有因牌骰不全不以出有賭具論之案惟嘉
慶十八年直隸省奉部案內劉傳怡骰三顆聚賭並

不成劉該省止照開場窩賭例枷杖本部仍將劉得
改照出有賭具例擬以滿徒在案是外省既有改重
之案本部現審不宜獨輕應請嗣後以不全牌散賭
博之案均照出有賭具例一體擬徒不惟辦理畫一
且可杜聚賭拏賭者箴掖抽換之弊所有四川司明
然一案應由該司即行更正並請傳知直隸等司嗣
後一例照辦是否仍候

鈎
定



山東通志 光緒八年

日等處竊賭窩娼及開設烟館之案其房產應否入官例以時之久暫為斷原以煙禁累月聚賭窩娼烟館聚集多人尤為盜賊淵藪故將房產入官以杜匪徒潛匿其旗行阻撓實不知情或雖知情為日無幾若概行入官轉致無所區別旋免其入官定例本有深意照房主貪圖重租多係知情容隱近年烟賭娼局凡此皆是盜窟各案層見迭出未必不由於此及至犯事到官人等有偶然觸法免其入官之例以為

逃避地步誠不可不亟如整頓這步軍統領等將
烟館賭局及高娼處所一經事犯到官無論業主是
否知情及是否經司票月巡將房間查抄入官雖係
為因時彈壓起見惟其中亦有實不知情搭運人
者若遂將房間查抄入官致使小民失業未免過重
司應酌定限制分別辦理以顯允當且等公同酌議
擬請

旨飭下步軍統領衙門五城御史先行出示曉諭嗣後凡
業主知情將房屋阻撓搭運命烟館高娼處所一經事

凡到官訊係經司案月仍照例將房產入官外若查
明實係兩煙窩賭窩揭開設烟館並非經司案月具
租給房產之房主訊係初犯寬先入官一次如再有
犯無論是否知情反月日久督印係故智復萌概將
房產入官如此分別核辦嚴阻徒無潛匿之地猶如
敵讎而於

革釐重地益昭嚴密如蒙

行允 臣等行文步軍統領衙門五城御史一體遵照辦理
所有立案酌議章程緣由謹恭摺具

奏請

旨光緒八年十月二十日奉
旨依議欽此

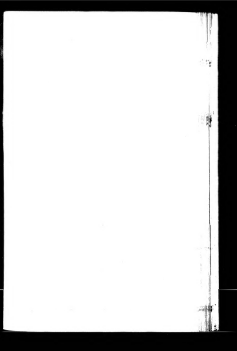
山東司 光緒十二年

呈為咨行事竊查賭博為盜賊淵藪定例於製造賭具之人治罪從嚴乃正本清源要道地方文武各官如能留心認真訪拏准其咨部議叙原係整頓風俗鼓勵勤勞之意法至善也茲查山東省每年咨部報拏進賭具之案甲於各省今自光緒十年起至十一年止已有一百三十餘件之多逐案詳核所獲均係一犯或製造紙牌骰子或賣金寶子均係背經造成尚未售賣即被訪拏而各案人犯又均係病故虛擬

罪名並無一名定行發配者迹其字獲情形悉成故
套鋪叙供勘又出一詞明係子虛烏有「事該州縣
借此為請議叙按處分地步耳乃該管上司不行駁
斥時為照擬咨部以

朝廷獎功之良法轉成州縣濟私之獲符寔屬不成事
體此等銅習各省皆有而山東尤甚不可不嚴加整
頓以祛積弊嗣後山東省掣發製造賭具之案該撫
務須督同臬司詳細稽查必定有獲記招解到省記
明為定方准將獲犯文武員弁咨部議叙倘並無案

犯招解稱已病故卽係虛捏概不准隨案請給獎叙
如此分別辦理庶足以昭核定而杜流弊應令該撫
通飭所屬實力奉行不得再蹈從前故轍數千奉處
並知照吏部可也



奉天司 光緒十五年

查孫及灼先因糾邀趙幅並逸犯華漢清開設寶局
誘賭抽頭歷時四年之久迨聞拏逃逸後不知悔改
復潛回原籍商令趙幅等重開賭局冀獲頭錢該將
軍以該犯雖未窩留奸宄釀成重案但其設賭時越
數年其間誘人傾家蕩產不一而足輸錢之人非利
衣變產不能競怨寔屬情兇勢惡擾害地方核與棍
徒無異較之經年累月者情節尤重例無恰合專條
將孫及灼比依奉天吉林二省設局放頭開場聚賭

經年累月以致奸宄託跡釀成重案將設局開賭之
犯照棍徒擾害例發極邊足四千里安置聲明該犯
現年雖逾七十第係比照棍徒問擬應不准其收贖
聽從開局揭盒分用抽頭錢文趙幅應於豫及均軍
罪上減一等擬徒本部覆加詳核係為嚴懲賭匪以
靖地方起見應如所咨辦理該犯等事犯在光緒十
五年三月十六日

應詔

以前豫及均係比照棍徒擾害擬軍應不准其獲免
趙幅係棍徒為從減等擬徒應准獲免並免刑字後

再有犯加一等治罪逸犯華漢清條聽從開寶聚賭
罪止擬徒應免緝拏餘如所咨辦理仍令照例彙題
至該將軍聲稱該犯孫及灼本係積慣賭匪其設局
誘人之心歷久不悛將來奉准部覆定地起解倘於
中途配所脫逃回籍定仍為害地方近來遣軍流徒
各犯紛紛在途在配脫逃幾於無時不有此項罪名
已若虛應故事該府等聲請永遠監禁自是變通辦
理應咨部核覆等因 本部查例應永遠監禁人犯
如因瘋殺人及因姦致死子女滅口等項各有專條

此外別項人犯例內並無明文豈得妄行擬議令孫
及灼雖係積慣賭匪尚無窩留奸宄釀成重案情事
該將軍將該犯比例擬軍年逾六十不准收贖已屬
從嚴復聲請永遠監禁不特無此辦法亦與定例不
符即謂慮其遣戍來間脫逃回籍為害地方果使中
途逃解加派弁兵配所主守嚴加防範自不致有鬼
脫之虞設或逃回原籍該地方官如能認真查拏從
嚴懲辦亦何致慮其別滋事端所有該將軍聲請將
該犯孫及灼永遠監禁之處應毋庸議相應咨覆該

將軍可也

列傳類記

附錄

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 65% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are full-time. In 1995, 60% of the public sector workforce were employed full-time, compared with 45% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 70% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are essential to the functioning of the state, such as those in the health and education sectors.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are flexible. In 1995, 15% of the public sector workforce were employed on flexible contracts, compared with 5% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the lower grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the clerical and support grades.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time. In 1995, 20% of the public sector workforce were employed part-time, compared with 10% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the lower grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the clerical and support grades.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector pay scale. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed on the public sector pay scale, compared with 70% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are in the public sector pension scheme. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed on the public sector pension scheme, compared with 70% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the higher grades of the public sector pay scale, such as those in the senior management and professional grades.

廣西司

光緒十六年

查例載開場誘引賭博經旬累月聚集無賴故頭抽頭者初犯杖一百徒三年再犯杖一百流三千里存留賭博之人初犯杖八十徒二年再犯杖一百徒三年又壓寶誘賭以及開鴿鷄圈開雞坑蟋蟀盆賭開者將開場及同賭之人俱照賭博例治罪又開省掣獲花會業犯訊明起意為首者照造賣賭具例發邊遠充軍其餘同開設報轉斗人之犯照販賣賭具為首例杖一百流二千里在場帶收錢文等犯均照為

從例杖一百徒三年仍各盡賭博本法於開設花會處先行枷號兩個月滿日定地發配被誘入會之人俱枷號三個月杖一百地保況兵若有贖庇情事即照為首本犯一體問擬如贓重於本罪者仍計贓從重論若匪徒另立名色誘賭聚衆在三十人以上與花會名異而實同者均照此例辦理各等語茲據該撫奏稱廣西無業游民勾結土棍設局誘賭有地攤錢攤銅盒子寶添飛花會等名目不但廢時失業破產傾家輸極無聊擄費人口謀財剝殺皆由此起近

日省城地面有潛開闢姓之事當飭拏獲懲辦以除
民害惟查闢姓與各項賭局不同鄉愚無知多受其
惑復有棍徒或假實鋪戶恃虛街頂戴以為獲符遙
借香港開設以為影射串煽窩庇無所忌憚若不從
嚴懲辦不足以破錮習而挽頽風請將廣西無論等
類何項開賭人犯可否照常例加一等治罪奏奉

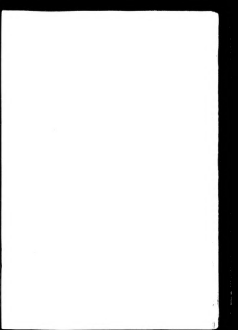
諭旨著 臣部議奏 臣等查賭博為盜賊淵藪匪徒開局引
誘愚民致令蕩產破家甚且無惡不作洵屬閭閻之
害該撫請將該省各項開賭人犯均照常例加一等

治罪係為嚴懲奸徒杜絕賭風起見應如所奏辦理
惟是有治法尤須有治人此等土棍設局誘賭之案
地方官如能密查嚴禁有犯必懲匪徒自知斂跡若
徒事嚴立科條而地保兵役之受賄已庇奸商劣紳
之情行窩藏以及影射串煽等弊不能設法查禁恐
於地方仍無裨益應令該撫嚴飭該管官督同所屬
實力查拏認真懲辦庶匪徒知所儆畏而賭風亦可
漸息矣如蒙

俞允 臣部行文該撫遵照辦理再此摺於三月十九日抄

出到部合併聲明所有臣等核議緣由謹恭摺具
奏請

旨光緒十六年五月初五日奏奉
旨依議欽此



四川司道光緒二十年

此案劉唐氏因夫大坑燃煤洞內工人所鋪藤藤草堆
致挖煤在工全踪杳及在伊達莽游思化煤洞內挖
煤之唐盛學羅棕喜均被烟煙氣閉身死該督將該
氏撤遣夫該人准門殺罪收賄律各追贖銀給屍屬
營等如果指真事確所擬內屬允協惟查閱原勘單
內稱該氏煤洞在西游思化煤洞在東相距兩里游
思化洞內自東至西兩里許由上空下抵及該氏地
界挖有一孔量寬三尺六寸烟氣即由此處透入唐

盛學耀探毒死於此處隔不數步又該氏烟內偽門
左邊有燒燬穀草一堆進烟五六丈許係余探毒身死
之處離縣思化煤烟宅穿處所十三丈等語查核情
形是余探毒身死之處離草堆五丈唐盛學等身死
之處離草堆十八丈以僅數一人睡臥草堆之烟行
經十餘丈之遙其力已微似不應煙人致死且烟可
容人則烟非逼緊雖數時當白日則人非睡熟難防
何以唐盛學身死之處離遠烟處所僅隔不數步豈
亦當時被燬即死不曾走近之烟殊不可解是否原

勅聲叙未明抑或另有別故案開多命不嫌詳細推
求應令該督另行飭屬勸說明確妥擬具報到日再
行核辦相應察覆該督可也

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and the importance of the role of the community in this. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Mental Health Promotion Strategy' which aims to 'reduce the burden of mental disorders, and to improve the lives of people with mental health problems' (WHO 1994). The strategy is based on the principle that 'mental health is a state of well-being, and is not just the absence of mental illness' (WHO 1994). It is a state of well-being which is achieved through the development of a person's strengths and resources, and through the support of the community.

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直隸司光緒十二年

查審理計家放火燒斃人命重案必須嚴究致死確
情按例應解不得率憑吏臆含混供詞進行咨請部
示以致罪有出入此案張芳因被賊竊去棒子二袋
並藍布皮襖一件棉花三十斤查我無獲次平路遇
隣人馬有之子馬夫真託其代訪賊馬夫真疑係
誣賴向平不依爭吵動毆張芳因被斥不甘欲將馬
夫真毆打洩忿遂見伊弟張二龍並盟和季德隆劉
洛平留殿承劉持械徒手走出村外劉洛平落後張

著等偕至馬夫真家門首推開柵欄大門進院指名
喊罵馬夫真並未開門出迎張著推門不開起意用
火鉢燒使之出來以便毆打李溫淦即同翟和抱得
院中糶糶一個取火點燃從門檻下塞進熏燒馬獐
兒在屋指張著亦取糶糶添塞馬獐兒情急開門
衝出先逃馬夫真亦隨後跟出携帶長槍向李溫淦
撲扎李溫淦同棍將馬夫真毆傷張著上前揪住馬
夫真髮辮互跌倒地楊雙慶拉勸不開拒知門口糶
糶火被風吹著跌將臺榭碎草灶前柴葉一併延燒

值頭見火驚跳馬夫真之父馬有驚醒瞥見下坑因
年老慌忙自行栽跌倒地致將頂心等處燒傷在地
滾仕救著李遇隆聽聞驚故一同將火救熄馬有越
日因傷殞命報驗訊詳該督以張著起意令翟和用
絛藉點火燃燒塞進馬夫真屋內延燒柴草致令馬夫
真之父馬有被燒身死該犯止欲熏燒馬夫真出屋
以便毆打與有心燒燬房屋者有間徧查律例並無
治罪專條其首從各犯應否照杖化放火致死一二
命例擬以斬決絞候抑或作何定擬之處引擬殊鮮

依據咨部批示等因 本部詳稟案情該犯張芳因
家內被竊託令馬走填代訪匪賊未先被斥爭吵不
過偶爾口角微嫌乃於經人勸息後復糾同伊弟張
二龍並崔和等數人前往毆打洩忿情形已屬兇橫
迨至進院指名喊罵為夫填既已畏懼不敢出較該
犯如果志在毆打儘可待其喚出再向理論何以因
拒門不開竟用糝楷點燃從門檻下塞進縣燒豈不
知糝楷係最易引火之物門檻又緊接門扇一經點
燃塞進必致延燒房屋該犯亦當慮及乃謂意止欲

熏燒馬夫真出屋並非執仇放火所供殊難憑信且
馬夫真之父馬有驚醒瞥見屋內碎草柴葉均被延
燒驢頭又復驚跳斷無不急行喊嚷之理斯時該犯
在院正與馬夫真飲酒近在咫尺豈能毫無聞見何
以直至馬有栽倒被燒多傷後始行鬆放將火救熄
以致馬有被燒殞命尤難保無有心燒斃情事復檢
查原卷該院上有北土房三間馬有同馬夫真與馬
律史均係在此屋居住當馬律史在屋橫眠時馬夫
真何以袖手旁觀並不幫同撲救馬律史開門逃走

馬夫嘆亦即時持槍出向李濕淫撲扎竟置伊父在
炕燒熟於不顧任令延燒亦非情理所有究竟馬緯
宅係馬夫嘆何人並未詳細叙明辦理尤屬含混如
謂該犯寔止欲熏燒馬夫嘆出屋以便毆打起見與
尋常有心燒燬房屋致贖人命者不同亦應由該督
研訊明確錄取全案供招將可原情節詳細聲叙奏
明請

旨定
奉乃僅舉大概遽為請示案情是否確鑿本部礙
難臆斷應令該督速飭嚴訊確情詳核例案妥擬具

刻日再議可也

州
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 50%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of women in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 3%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people with disabilities in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 2% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 5%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower social classes. In 1980, people from the lower social classes made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower social classes in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower income groups. In 1980, people from the lower income groups made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower income groups in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower education levels. In 1980, people from the lower education levels made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower education levels in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower health status. In 1980, people from the lower health status made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower health status in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower life expectancy. In 1980, people from the lower life expectancy made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower life expectancy in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower quality of life. In 1980, people from the lower quality of life made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this had increased to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower quality of life in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

奉天司 咸豐九年

職等查扶仇故燒場園堆積柴草等物罪應滿流
其延燒隣右房屋例內因無加重明文然辦理案件
如積薪有浮於本法者原應酌量加等以昭懲創令
載連生携嫗故燒于鳳沼場園柴草以致燒及空房
並延燒于會等十九家住房核其情節雖延燒非意
料所及第既殃及多家若仍擬以滿流似與僅止燒
燬場園柴草者無所區別檢查成案道光元年
盛京刑部咨乞刑部老厘因向閩姓訛錢挾劉文炳稱

欲鄉送並向屯衆告囑不給米糧之娛起意將劉文
新場園所堆柴米放火燒燬致延燒劉文炳及隣佑
馮四等家住房三十三間一案該省因情節較重照
棍徒擾害例擬軍仍枷號兩箇月經本部改照杖璽
該燒場園堆積柴草本例枷號兩箇月杖一百流三
千里雖與本案情節相似第彼棄外省係舍杖仇故
燒場園柴草本例延引他條是以本部駁照本例問
擬與此案於本例上酌加者又復不同况查失火延
燒官民房屋數至百間以上者例內尚應於本律上

加以枷號比類恭觀則該燒場園柴草延燒隣右住
房多間似可銜消加等該將軍將該犯照挾擊放燒
場園堆積柴草等物加號兩箇月滿流例上酌加一
等擬加枷號兩箇月發附近充軍尚屬允協似可照
覆所有該司駁照本例擬流之處應毋庸議是否仍
候
鈞
定

江蘇司成堂二年

臣等查欽天敘覽一家三命內一命係克祀有服卑
幼應否僅按致死二命辦理總當視其兩比服制之
親疎為斷如三命內有一命果係克祀至親服屬則
疎不能開親自不應以一家三命論若死者之服制
較克祀為重即不得因死係克祀有服卑幼轉置一
家三命於不議僅按致死一家二命辦理竊滋輕縱
今已死至小徹雖係該祀至懋城端麻服僅惟既經
隨同伊母李氏改嫁與陳學禮為妻則陳學禮即屬

王小微同居繼父查服國內為居繼父如兩無大功
親應期年即兩有大功親亦應服齊民三月是謀服
制而論已較該犯之認麻為重且王小微後同陳學
禮同居共炊又較同居之叔婢顧王為親事情酌斷
自應將該犯按照燒斃一家三命例定擬該撫將該
犯僅擬斬決罪名殊未協應即更正王懷城合改依
抵仇殺大斃死一家三命首犯斬決梟示例擬斬立
決梟示

奉天司 光緒九年

查安玉有施保興均與高得發之妻金氏通姦安玉
有妒姦懷恨屢持斧刀槍尋毆施保興未遇施保興
恐滋事端與高得發夫婦商允立將全家搬移躲避
嗣安玉有復尋施保興未獲又見高得發全家人口
避匿遷怒放火燒燬房屋例撤以驕首未免無所區
實與扶響光徒無異第得發全家人口究已遷移若
竟照扶響放火燒燬房屋例撤以驕首未免無所區
別而高得發傢具尚未搬走亦與故燒空地開房罪

應滿流者不同該督將安玉有依允惡棍徒屢次行
兇擾害例擬軍係屬酌量科斷應如所咨辦理至高
得發貪利縱妻與人通姦律應將姦婦離異歸宗該
督聲稱該犯因貪隱忍與實在縱姦有間免其離異
之處應毋庸議餘如所咨完結仍令照例彙題相應
咨覆該督可也

浙江司 光緒十年

查例載杖擊放火正欲燒燬房屋洩忿並非有心殺
人者若致死一家三命以上首犯斬決衆示從犯擬
絞立決又爭鬪擅將鳥鎗施放殺人者以故殺論又
律載故殺者斬監候又例載兇徒並非圖財挾讐放
火燒燬房屋殺人誘脅同行者杖一百徒三年又刀
徒直入衙門挾制官吏不係干已事情發近邊充軍
各等語此案陳木夫因客民屢次強橫起意商同
高錫毛等放火燒燬草棚廬廬遂因而燒斃多命實屬

光慈查該犯喝令亂毆斃才有等致死雖非有心殺
人已屬一家三命以工具加大等聽從下手放大均
應按例問擬處如該撫所奏陳本大刀即陳光祖除
事後擅取財物及棄屍各輕罪不議外合依挾擊放
大正欲燒燬房屋應並非有心殺人者若致死一
家三命以上首犯新決臬示例擬斬立決臬示吳如
大即賈大朱五即朱勝攬姚得沅均合依從犯絞立
決例各擬絞立決陳本大刀業已監斃仍職屍屍首
示衆朱五姚得沅業已監斃應毋庸議至該撫奏稱

高錫七毛蔴炭與陳木大刀商謀滋事或情糾多人
或係帶鎗械火煤致斃多命實與陳木大刀同惡相
濟厥罪雖均並無首從可分應請將高錫七毛蔴炭
一例問擬斬立決梟示等語臣等查高錫七毛蔴炭
二犯既據訊明均係聽從陳木大刀糾邀數火並非
自行起意實屬為從豈得因該犯等擬轉糾人及係
帶鎗械等情即概糾以為首之罪以致漫無區別自
應仍按本例問擬該撫將高錫七等一例擬以斬決
梟示以斷株連先此題覆即更王查高錫七毛蔴炭從快懲

放火致死一家三命以上罪應絞決其自用烏金漆斃不識姓名客民並薛郭氏等三命從一科斷均罪應斬候惟該犯既聽從放火殺人又復大器連斃數命情節素重應將高錫毛請

旨卹

行正法以昭炯戒毛蒼茂即毛蟻姻應改依投擊放火正國燒燬房屋連斃並非有心殺人致死一家三命以上從犯絞立決例擬絞立決該撫奏稱沈汶玩

五

五

奉天司 光緒十二年

查例載懷挾私讐放火燒燬房屋因而殺人及焚厰
人死者為首擬斬立決為從商謀下手燃火者擬絞
監候又致死一家二命係一放一聞與奉欲謀殺一
人而行者擬三人案內造意不行之犯俱擬斬立決
奏請

定奪 又律載謀殺人造意者斬監候從而加功者絞監候
各等語此案傅沐豐係傅沐城族兄百伶係傅沐城
胞兄傅沐傳之女與傅沐豐均無服制傅沐豐彭沐

均與金瑞等相契早年傅泳域將傅泳豐之妻閻氏
霸姦傅泳豐因謀醜事未經報官即邀族人並傅泳
域之兄傅泳得等將傅泳域押送傅泳域復將彭泳
端被趙氏霸佔爭鬧經該州斷結嗣傅泳域因向金
瑞楊濱逼討賄欠尋衅被金瑞等扎傷至晚金瑞同
高倬子與傅泳豐撞遇金瑞向告伊與楊濱將傅泳
域扎傷恐日後復仇起意將其殺死除害邀允傅泳
豐輩同下手金瑞高倬子傅泳豐執持刀械及徒手
不等同至彭泳家屠殺金瑞稱說楊濱已邀彭泳各

付孔儒同至房後會面金瑞說明假死傅泳域是伊
抵償是夜一共五人至傅泳域家門首知傅泳域在
其兄傅泳得家養傷因傅泳得家屋門推碰不開金
瑞見院內堆有乾草起意將草燒著口稱點燒房屋
原想傅泳域心疑敵大必然出屋詎風狂吹火以致
延燒傅泳得房屋雖時傅泳得之女百伶走出喊救
傅泳豐因被其看見恐事後說出在場情事起意將
百伶斃死滅口即令彭志將百伶擲入火內燒死楊
清在房後嚷說傅泳域已推開後門逃走金瑞等聽

聞一同追趕傅泳豐落後金瑞彭汝等已將傅泳城
追及扎傷身死傅泳豐未及動手報驗獲犯審供不
諱該督等將傅泳豐依懷挾私仇放火燒燬房屋因
而殺人爲首例擬斬立決彭汝依致死一家二命係
一故一開與本欲謀殺一人而行者殺三人業內造
意不行之犯例擬斬立決等因具奏臣等查挾擊放
火燒房殺人擬斬立決之例係指起意放火因而殺
人首犯而言若僅聽從同行下手縱火例止擬以絞
候至致死一家二命係一故一開與本欲殺一人而

行者殺三人造意不行既斬立決之例係指為首及
造意不行之犯而言因事因該犯造意首禍以致誘
斃多命故特如賊立法以昭炯戒若致死一家二命
係各自造意各斃一命應各以為首論為從加功之
犯例無專條向俱從一科斷問擬絞候自不得將該
火殺人為從之犯連照為首科斷亦不得將加功二
命從一科斷之犯率照殺三人造意為首不行之例
連擬重辟以致案情與例意懸殊今傳泳豐聽從在
逃之全瑞據殺該弟傅泳域因推砸屋門不聞起意

將草點燃口稱燒厝以致延燒厝屋迨經傳沐賊姪
女百伶走出喊救該犯因被百伶看見恐事洩漏起
意致死滅口今彭法將百伶擲入火內燒斃查傳沐
賊一命係金瑞造意傳沐疊並未在場如功按律軍
止擬流即按放火殺人為從下手燃火亦罪止絞候
惟該犯臨時起意謀殺百伶致死滅口係各自造意
應各以為首論律應照謀殺人造意問擬斬候至彭
法聽從金瑞謀殺傳沐城下手如功復聽從傳沐疊
主使將傳沐城胞姪女百伶擲入火內燒傷各身死

按謀殺一家二命下手如功及聽從下手縱火二罪
均應放候應從一科斷乃該督等將放火為從臨時
起意謀殺一命之傅泳豐科以放火殺人為首之罪
並將謀殺二命為從如功應從一科斷之彭汝熊致
死一家二命一放一聞為首及殺三人造意不行例
擬以斬決情軍已屬不符其在遊之金瑞首先起意
謀殺傅泳豐後放火延燒房屋致百餘被傅泳豐臨
時起意謀殺主使擲入火內被燒各身死將來獲案
應照挾仇放火殺人致死一二命例首犯擬以斬決

楊清與金瑞同謀命係屬為從如孔麗傳沐城之
時該犯下手如功金瑞被大之時該犯下手縱火應
從一擬以絞候該督等聲稱金瑞楊清係謀殺逆意
之犯律擬斬斬是謀殺一人而有兩逆意為首亦屬
錯誤引斷既未允協罪名均闕出入臣部礙難庫覆
應令該督等再行詳核業情例意速飭妥擬具奏到
日再議

奉天司光緒十六年

查例載兇惡棍徒糾聚商謀計圖得財放火故燒官
民房屋已經燒燬搶奪財物者均照強盜律不分首
從擬斬立決殺傷人者舉示有因焚燬致死者將為
首之人舉示其謀財放火有已經燒燬房屋尚未搶
掠財物又未傷人者為首擬斬監候為從商謀下手
縱火者枷號兩箇月發近邊充軍如謀財放火隨即
殺總尚未燒燬為首擬絞監候為從商謀下手縱火
者杖一百流三千里若並非圖財而懷挾私仇放火

燒燬房屋因而殺人及焚燬人死者為首擬斬立決
為從商謀下手燒火者擬絞監候其未傷人及傷而
不死者為首擬斬監候為從者發近邊充軍等語茲
據該將軍以奉天近年不法匪徒每因挾有宿嫌或
計圖得財昏夜放火燒人房屋被害之家老幼皆
生以待斃甚至一連數戶家業蕩然其險惡情形較
之行劫盜匪尤為狠毒難經掌護多起照例懲辦惡
風猶未止息如此次掌護放火匪徒陳起汶眾汪涉
二犯一則挾仇迭次放火並敢擄執拒捕一則假託

神道迭次放火圖財逞邪肆惡擾害多家實屬陰惡
性成惡不畏法現經審明定擬奏請正法惟奉天為
根本重地豈容此等棍徒為害閭閻相習成風恣行無
忌似非稍加嚴懲不足以安良懦而儆奸頑查執仇
圖財放火已經燒燬房屋間擬斬絞監候之犯均應
入實本屬法無可貸若照章具題聽候部覆入於秋
審辦理則動經歲月不能立正典刑匪徒無所儆畏
自不如早彰顯戮以昭炯戒請將惡徒放火首從應
明斬絞監候之犯均奏請即行正法等因奏奉

諭旨著臣部議奏臣等查圖財挾仇放火燒壞房屋之案

情罪甚重定例燒壞房屋搶奪財物及殺傷人者應分別斬決新彙其尚未搶掠財物又未傷人暨傷而未死為首並為從竊謀下手燒火之犯均分別擬以斬絞監候秋審應入情實該以此等兇徒為害閭閻不得不從嚴懲辦今奉天省匪徒或挾有宿嫌或計圖得財竟敢迭次燒人房屋迭行無忌較之一時一事數火燒人房屋者情形尤為兇惡該將軍奏請將此等惡徒即行正法係為同時制宜擬請地方起見

臣等公同酌議應如該將軍所奏嗣後奉天省遇有
應徒放火之案除罪應斬決斬梟外其迭次放火為
首為從問擬斬絞監候與陳起汶等案情相似者均
照例擬罪具奏請

旨即行正法為從罪應軍流之犯均從重發往雲貴兩廣
松邊烟瘴充軍俟數年後此風稍息應即解復舊制
其僅止一時一事及謀財尚未燒燬房屋或誤燒他
人房屋者仍照向例辦理不得率行援引以慎刑章
而重民命如蒙

俞允 日卿行文該將軍遵照辦理所有 臣等核議緣由謹
恭摺具

奏請

旨先 諭十六年八月二十六日奉奉

旨依議欽此

奉天司 光緒十六年

查例載惡徒懷挾私仇放火燒燬房屋未傷人者為首擬斬監候等語此案陳起汶因向屯民程景岳等借貸不遂輒敢屢次挾嫌放火燒燬程景岳程萬起二家房屋暨楊連家草垛實屬不法自應按例問擬應如該將軍所奏陳起汶除楊連家僅止燒燬草垛及訛詐崔起志尚未得贓各輕罪不議外應照惡徒懷挾私仇放火燒燬房屋未傷人者為首斬監候例擬斬監候該將軍聲稱該犯以借貸私仇迭次放火

肆害地方其情形較之一時一事放火燒人房屋者
尤為陰惡奉省此等惡風亟宜嚴加懲創方足以儆
奸頑該犯所犯情節秋審本應入實計

旨即行正法以昭炯戒等語係為嚴懲兇惡綏靖地方起
見應如所奏辦理仍恭候

欽定光緒十六年八月二十六日奉

旨依議欽此

奉天司光緒十六年

查例載惡徒謀財放火已經燒燬房屋尚未搶掠財物又未傷人者為首擬斬監候等語此案栗汪汾因貪起意假託神道供神欲錢糾同王道河屯民栗添活等放火燒燬房屋報石草垛以神其說事後得受財物殊屬兇惡陰毒該犯係事後得財放火時並未搶掠自應按例問擬應如該將軍所奏栗汪汾應照惡徒謀財放火已經燒燬房屋尚未搶掠財物又未傷人者為首斬監候例擬斬監候該將軍疊稱該犯

假託神道糾夥放火五次燒燬房屋糧石積聚柴草
至八家之多以達其惡將斂錢之計較之一時一事
放火搶奪者情形尤為險惡奉省此等惡風亟宜嚴
加懲創方足以儆奸頑該犯所犯情節秋審本應入
實請

旨即行正法以昭炯戒等語係為嚴懲兇最緝靖地方起
見應如所奏辦理仍恭候

欽定該將軍奏稱衆汪漆雖未同謀放火惟其弟衆汪潯
假託神道圖財輒知情容隱事後分贓例無作何結

罪專除應比照強盜同居父死知情而又分贓者照
強盜新法減一等杖一百流三千里例上減一等杖
一百徒三年定地充徒折責拘役逸犯王道即王明
洪仍嚴緝獲日另結等語應如所奏辦理並令飭緝
逸犯王道即王明洪務獲究辦等因光緒十六年八
月二十六日奉

旨依
議欽此

奉天司 光緒五年

為片獲事准宗人府片稱正藍旗滿洲文稱王溥佐
領下族長宗室恩霖呈報本族內宗室慶恭令說定
正白旗滿洲雙安佐領下當佳氏已故烏槍護軍志
福之女為嫡妻於光緒四年十二月初二日娶慶恭
承所事諸領

恩賞 銀二十兩等因隨查

黃檔內慶恭現有嫡妻照本府飭傳族長恩霖承辦事
之宗室慶恭並慶恭胞弟慶勳等帶府說取供詞三

祇憑抄錄黏連片行貴部查照在案慶勛雖娶嫡妻
屬實惟於呈報本府及該旗圖片內均用伊胞兄慶
恭名字及生年月日時字樣違經本府查核不符傳
訊時始認該族恩霖漏未查明呈報實屬錯
錯其應如何科擬罪名之處希即聲明過府以憑核
辦等因查閱恩霖供稱本旗內宗室慶恭娶嫡妻經
伊弟慶勛呈報圖片呈遞本族呈報本旗辦理

恩賞並未親身往查慶恭早經娶妻現在實係慶勛娶妻
祇長漏未查明實係疎忽又據慶恭供稱與伊胞弟

慶勛分居去年十二月初二日慶勛娶妻呈報女家
該分名字報稱伊並不知道人據慶勛供稱與伊胞
兄慶恭分居伊兄慶恭業經娶過嫡妻至伊于上
年十二月初二日娶富佳氏為嫡妻呈報本旗均窩
伊胞兄慶恭名字及生年月日時實係誣捏等供
本旗查案宜慶勛娶富佳氏為嫡妻呈報時用伊胞
兄慶恭名字及生年月日時字樣如果僅止誣捏及
誣長恩霖尚未查明呈報外餘律例均無作何治罪
明文酌量研斷罪止不應相應抄錄律文片覆

貴所附核辦理可也

計開

律義凡不應得為而為之者皆四十

